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 NEWS 3  FEB 28  PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status              data from INPADOC
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 NEWS 8  MAR 22  KOREAPAT now updated monthly; patent information enhanced
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 NEWS 16 APR 28  Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for              U.S. patent records in CA/CAplus
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 NEWS 20 JUN 13  RUSSIAPAT: New full-text patent database on STN
 NEWS 21 JUN 13  FRFULL enhanced with patent drawing images
 NEWS 22 JUN 27  MARPAT displays enhanced with expanded G-group definitions              and text labels
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 NEWS 25 JUL 13  SCISEARCH reloaded
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 NEWS 28 AUG 11  STN AnaVist workshops to be held in North America

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TOTAL                                     ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                        0.06       0.27

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TOTAL                                     ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                        0.21       0.48

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=> s ((rna(20a)(platinum or pt))/bi,ab
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=> s (rna(20a)(platinum or pt))/bi,ab 293210 RNA/BI
221103 RNA/AB 193580 PLATINUM/BI
30624 PLATINUM/AB 231856 PT/BI
218099 PT/AB
L1 205 (RNA(20A)(PLATINUM OR PT))/BI,AB

=> s l1 not 2005/py 725657 2005/PY
L2 196 L1 NOT 2005/PY

=> s l2 and hybridi?/bi,ab 163657 HYBRIDI?/BI
140615 HYBRIDI?/AB
L3 16 L2 AND HYBRIDI?/BI,AB

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L1 205 S (RNA(20A)(PLATINUM OR PT))/BI,AB
L2 196 S L1 NOT 2005/PY
L3 16 S L2 AND HYBRIDI?/BI,AB

=> d l3 1-16 bib ab

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:633482 CAPLUS
DN 139:185603
TI Targeted drug delivery methods based on radiation-inducible genes and targeting ligands that recognize radiation-inducible RNA targets
IN Hallahan, Dennis E.; Geng, Ling; Giorgio, Todd D.
PA Vanderbilt University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE ---------- ---- -------- ---------- -------
PI WO 2003066066 A1 20030814 WO 2003-US2857 20030131 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG CA 2476888 AA 20030814 CA 2003-2476888 20030131 US 2003219785 A1 20031127 US 2003-355824 20030131 EP 1482956 A1 20041208 EP 2003-737570 20030131 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
PRAI US 2002-353306P P 20020201 WO 2003-US2857 W 20030131
AB The invention provides methods for identification of radiation-inducible genes by isolating RNA from irradiated cell cultures and then ***hybridizing*** the isolated RNA to nucleic acid sequences from an organism of interest (e.g. mammals such as mice and human beings). For example, endoglin and carbamyl phosphate synthetase genes have been identified. The inducible genes serve as new targets for a delivery vehicle, and antibodies, peptides, and double-stranded RNA are provided to bind to the newly expressed RNA. X-ray guided drug delivery can use double-stranded RNAs as targeting ligand that specifically recognize radiation-inducible transcripts. Magnetic dispersion of an active agent, such as the dispersion of a genetic construct within a tumor, is also provided. A paramagnetic material, such as Fe or Gd, and a genetic construct are ministered to a tumor and distributed throughout the tumor by application of external or internal magnetic fields. Thus, wheat germ agglutinin (WGA) is conjugated to nanoparticle magnetic beads and serves as an anchor for particle adhesion while flowing through irradiated tumor blood vesicles.
RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:552524 CAPLUS
DN 139:225076
TI Platinum(II)-based coordination compounds as nucleic acid labeling reagents: Synthesis, reactivity, and applications in ***hybridization*** assays
AU Heetebrij, R. J.; Talman, E. G.; van Velzen, M. A.; van Gijlswijk, R. P. M.; Snoeijers, S. S.; Schalk, M.; Wiegant, J.; van den Rijke, F.; Kerkhoven, R. M.; Raap, A. K.; Tanke, H. J.; Reedijk, J.; Houthoff, H.-J.
CS Leiden Institute of Chemistry Gorlaeus Laboratories, Leiden University, Leiden, 2300 RA, Neth.
SO ChemBioChem (2003), 4(7), 573-583 CODEN: CBCHFX; ISSN: 1439-4227
PB Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA
DT Journal
LA English
AB The synthesis, characterization, and mol. interactions of platinum(II) coordination compds., which contain a distal nonradioactive reporter mol., with mono- and polynucleotides are described. A [Pt(II)(en)(NH2(CH2)6NH- tBoc)Cl](NO3) (en = ethylenediamine) entity has been coupled, after removal of the tBoc group, to a no. of hapten and fluorophore mols. through succinimide derivs. The influence of the various tethered reporter groups within these complexes on the reactivity towards GMP (5'-GMP), as a model for polynucleotide sequences, was investigated to shed light on the use of these reagents in ***hybridization*** assays. Reactivity turned out to be strongly dictated by the chem. nature of the distal reporter mol. present. At pH 7.0 the sequence of reactivity is cationic .apprxeq. arom.

(stacking) > neutral > anionic; there is approx. an order of magnitude difference between the fastest reacting complex (k = 10.2 .times. 10-2 M-1 S-1) and the slowest reacting complex (k = 0.93 .times. 10-2 M-1 S-1) under these conditions. Platination of an oligodeoxynucleotide (30-mer), dsDNA, or an ***RNA*** transcript, shows that a ***Pt*** /nucleotide ratio between 1:10 and 1:20 (established by using flameless at. absorption spectroscopy) results in probes with excellent ***hybridization*** characteristics. In terms of applicability and detection limits these platinated nucleic acid probes perform equally well compared to conventionally generated nucleic acid probes, i.e., through enzymic incorporation of covalently labeled nucleotide triphosphates. Applications of these reagents to in situ ***hybridization*** assays and gene expression profiling on microarrays illustrate the potential of these monofunctional binding platinum triamine compds.
RE.CNT 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:417897 CAPLUS
DN 138:396172
TI DNA and RNA detection-based methods for evaluating drug-resistance gene expression in cancer patients, and use in evaluation and monitoring of drug regimens and for prognosis
IN Kopreski, Michael
PA Oncomedx, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI WO 2003044215 A2 20030530 WO 2002-US37148 20021119 WO 2003044215 A3 20040415 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG CA 2467629 AA 20030530 CA 2002-2467629 20021119 US 2003148345 A1 20030807 US 2002-299559 20021119
PRAI US 2001-331862P P 20011120 WO 2002-US37148 W 20021119
AB The invention provides methods which detect, in a qual. or quant. fashion, drug-resistance RNA and DNA in blood plasma, serum, and other body fluids. The methods thereby enable the assessment of drug resistance in a neoplasm without the requirement of a tissue biopsy. The inventive methods are useful for the evaluation, monitoring, and selecting of drug treatment regimens, and for detg. a predisposition for or prognosis of chemoresistant neoplastic disease.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:240965 CAPLUS
DN 136:278233
TI Microorganisms secreting RNA into the medium and their use in the manufacture of specific RNAs
IN Bachmann, Till T.; Villatte, Francois
PA Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI WO 2002024904 A2 20020328 WO 2001-EP10875 20010920 WO 2002024904 A3 20021219 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG DE 10047217 A1 20020418 DE 2000-10047217 20000923 AU 2001093828 A5 20020402 AU 2001-93828 20010920
PRAI DE 2000-10047217 A 20000923 WO 2001-EP10875 W 20010920
AB The invention relates to a method for producing RNA, in which microorganisms that secrete nucleic acids are used. The invention also relates to a method for identifying micro-organisms of this type and to their use. Microorganisms can be screened by measuring the concn. of an mRNA in the medium, e.g. by nucleic acid ***hybridization*** . Prior art expression vectors were used transcribe a no. of test sequences in bacterial hosts. Screening of a no. of strains of Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis, Agrobacterium tumefaciens and Pseudomonas putida is demonstrated. Of six com. strains of E. coli used as cloning and expression hosts tested, four (Top10F', XL1, JM105 and JM105) were found to secrete RNA. JM101 and DH5.alpha. did not secrete RNA. A series of culture medium compns. were also tested and yields of up to 100 mg RNA/L were obtained.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:212968 CAPLUS
DN 137:242569
TI A reverse-transcription competitive PCR assay based on chemiluminescence ***hybridization*** for detection and quantification of hepatitis C virus RNA
AU Young, Kung-Chia; Chang, Ting-Tsung; Hsiao, Wei-Chiang; Cheng, Pin-Nan; Chen, Shu-Hui; Jen, Chung-Min
CS Medical College, Department of Medical Technology, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, 70101, Taiwan
SO Journal of Virological Methods (2002), 103(1), 27-39
CODEN: JVMEDH; ISSN: 0166-0934
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB A reverse-transcription competitive PCR (RT-cPCR) combined with chemiluminescence ***hybridization*** was designed for the detection and quant. detn. of serum hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA. The concn. of HCV RNA was calcd. based on an external std. curve that was generated by co-amplification of internal competitor and target sequences in serial dilns. The detection limit of the chemiluminescence RT-cPCR was 100 copies/mL (94 IU/mL). Meanwhile, the linear range for quantitation extended from 850 copies/mL (795 IU/mL) to 4.95 .times. 107 copies/mL. The performance of the current assay for measuring circulating HCV levels from 26 anti-HCV-antibody pos. patients was compared with that of branched-chain DNA (bDNA) and nested

RT-PCR assays. Eighteen patients had HCV RNA levels that exceeded the quantitation limit by the chemiluminescence RT-cPCR, but only 11 patients were quantitation-pos. by the bDNA. A significant correlation of the quantitation values was found between the chemiluminescence RT-cPCR and the bDNA (R2= 0.8391). Among the eight patients with HCV RNA titers below the quantitation limit, four remained pos. by the chemiluminescence RT-cPCR, demonstrating the results in agreement with those using the nested RT-PCR. Furthermore, good linearity was revealed for the HCV genotypes 1b, 2a, 2b in 3-order magnitude dild. serum samples. In conclusion, the proposed chemiluminescence RT-cPCR method can detect quant. HCV RNA as accurately as the bDNA method and has sensitivity as high as nested RT-PCR.
RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1998:682401 CAPLUS
DN 129:313127
TI Trans-platinum compound and coordination with biomolecules including DNA
IN Houthoff, Hendrik Jan; Reedijk, Jan; Volkers, Herman H.; Heetebrij, Robert Jochem
PA Kreatech Biotechnology B.V., Neth.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE ---------- ---- -------- ---------- -------
PI WO 9845304 A1 19981015 WO 1998-NL206 19980409 W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG CA 2286668 AA 19981015 CA 1998-2286668 19980409 AU 9867517 A1 19981030 AU 1998-67517 19980409 AU 737441 B2 20010816 EP 973785 A1 20000126 EP 1998-912826 19980409 EP 973785 B1 20031203 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI NZ 500184 A 20010831 NZ 1998-500184 19980409 JP 2001521511 T2 20011106 JP 1998-542631 19980409 AT 255587 E 20031215 AT 1998-912826 19980409 PT 973785 T 20040430 PT 1998-912826 19980409 MX 9909189 A 20000630 MX 1999-9189 19991007 US 6248531 B1 20010619 US 1999-402735 19991221
PRAI EP 1997-201066 A 19970410 WO 1998-NL206 W 19980409
OS MARPAT 129:313127
AB The present invention is concerned with a trans-platinum based compd. for use in labeling bio-org. mols. The invention describes the synthesis and utilization of several trans-platinum compds. One particular example illustrates the application of the trans-platinum compds. in the labeling of DNA.
RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1997:569990 CAPLUS
DN 127:274949
TI Platinum porphyrins as phosphorescent label for time-resolved microscopy
AU de Haas, Richard R.; van Gijlswijk, Rob P. M.; van der Tol, Erik B.; Zijlmans, Henry J. M. A. A.; Bakker-Schut, Tom; Bonnet, Jan; Verwoerd, Nico P.; Tanke, Hans J.
CS Department of Cytochemistry and Cytometry, Leiden University, Neth.
SO Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry (1997), 45(9), 1279-1292 CODEN: JHCYAS; ISSN: 0022-1554
PB Histochemical Society, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB We investigated phosphorescent metalloporphyrins as potential labels for time-resolved microscopy. On the basis of spectroscopic anal. of their physicochem. properties (quantum yield, molar absorption coeff., decay times) the best candidates were selected. Next, we synthesized antibody and avidin metalloporphyrin conjugates. The optimal F/P ratio with respect to quantum yield, decay time, and retention of biol. activity of these immunoreagents was detd. The reagents were then evaluated by in situ ***hybridization*** and immunocytochem. procedures for demonstration of hapten-labeled DNA probes, membrane antigens (CD type), and 28S rRNA. All stained samples exhibited bright phosphorescence that could be selectively detected using time-resolved microscopy, esp. when glucose/glucose oxidase was added to the embedding medium to deplete oxygen. Applications of time-resolved detection of phosphorescent porphyrins in strongly autofluorescent material (histol. sections) are discussed.
RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1997:34059 CAPLUS
DN 126:57117
TI Methods for the production of platinum-based linkers between labels and bio-organic molecules, for labeling bio-organic molecules, for detecting biological substances of interest and diagnostic test kits
IN Houthoff, Hendrik Jan; Reedijk, Jan; Jelsma, Tinka; Van Es, Remco Maria; Van Den Berg, Franciscus Michiel; Lempers, Edwin Leo Mario; Bloemink, Marieke Johanna
PA Kreatech Biotechnology B.V., Neth.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE ---------- ---- -------- ---------- -------
PI WO 9635696 A1 19961114 WO 1996-NL198 19960508 W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN CA 2218815 AA 19961114 CA 1996-2218815 19960508 AU 9657040 A1 19961129 AU 1996-57040 19960508 AU 724320 B2 20000914 JP 11505533 T2 19990521 JP 1996-533965 19960508 NZ 307633 A 20000128 NZ 1996-307633 19960508 EP 1019420 A1 20000719 EP 1996-915218 19960508 EP 1019420 B1

20030806 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI AT 246696 E 20030815 AT 1996-915218 19960508 PT 1019420 T 20031231 PT 1996-915218 19960508 ES 2205030 T3 20040501 ES 1996-915218 19960508
PRAI EP 1995-201197 A 19950509 WO 1996-NL198 W 19960508
OS CASREACT 126:57117; MARPAT 126:57117
AB The present invention provides improved methods of producing platinum compds., which are very suitable for producing labeled substances, which can be used to detect specific mols. of interest. The platinum coordination compds. have two reactive groups of which one is replaced by a label and the other one can be replaced by a substance to be labeled. Prodn. of labeled substances is very much improved by selection of the right starting materials and producing the right intermediates. The efficiency of labeling is very much improved, thereby enabling the prodn. of labeling kits which are also a part of the present invention. The methods can be used for the detection of, e.g., various microorganisms and gene translocations/abnormalities.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1996:526231 CAPLUS
DN 125:317934
TI The ovine pars tuberalis secretes a factor(s) that regulates gene expression in both lactotropic and nonlactotropic pituitary cells
AU Morgan, Peter J.; Webster, Catriona A.; Mercer, Julian G.; Ross, Alexander W.; Hazlerigg, David G.; MacLean, Alison; Barrett, Petty
CS Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, AB2 9SB, UK
SO Endocrinology (1996), 137(9), 4018-4026 CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
PB Endocrine Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB The purpose of this study was to det. whether the cells of the ovine pars tuberalis (PT) secrete a factor(s) that can influence the activity of cells in the pars distalis (PD). By Northern blotting of total ***RNA*** isolated from PD cells that had been stimulated in the presence of cycloheximide (10 .mu.g/mL), ***PT*** cell-conditioned medium was shown to induce a significant increase in the expression of the early response gene, c-fos, above both PD cell-conditioned and nonconditioned medium control levels. Although forskolin (5 .mu.M) induced a weak increase in c-fos expression in PD cells, the effect of PT medium conditioned in the presence of forskolin enhanced this expression more than additively; furthermore, this effect was reversed by melatonin. These results are consistent with the release of a factor(s) from the PT, which for simplicity we have called tuberalin. This factor was released from PT cells in a time-dependent and cycloheximide-sensitive manner and was resistant to heating at 100.degree. for 10 min. Tuberalin activity could be size-fractionated using mol. size cut-off filters to produce activity in both the 1- to 10-kDa and more than 10-kDa size ranges. The activities in both of these fractions were sensitive to trypsin degrdn. and, therefore, appeared to be peptidergic. However, it was not clarified whether the biol. activities were due to one or two components. Tuberalin also induced c-fos expression in other cell types, including GH3 and NIH3T3 cells. Dual labeling of PD cells by in situ ***hybridization*** using riboprobes for c-fos and PRL demonstrated that both the less than and more than 10-kDa fractions of tuberalin activated c-fos expression in some, but not all, lactotrophs in PD cell cultures, suggesting that a primary function of the PT is to regulate the activity of lactotrophs. This was supported further by enhanced secretion of PRL from PD cells in the presence of either PT-conditioned medium or PT cells in coculture. In addn., PT-conditioned medium was found to increase c-fos in a second cell type, which did not ***hybridize*** pos. for PRL, indicating the existence of other endocrine interactions between the PT and PD.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1993:463341 CAPLUS
DN 119:63341
TI Cloning of a rabbit kidney cortex AT1 angiotensin II receptor that is present in proximal tubule epithelium
AU Burns, Kevin D.; Inagami, Tadashi; Harris, Raymond C.
CS Sch. Med., Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, TN, 37232, USA
SO American Journal of Physiology (1993), 264(4, Pt. 2), F645-F654 CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513
DT Journal
LA English
AB The rabbit proximal tubule (PT) has been widely utilized to study the direct effects of angiotensin II (ANG II) on PT function. The purpose of this study was to characterize the binary properties of PT ANG II receptors, using nonpeptide antagonists, and to clone a rabbit PT ANG II receptor. In rat and rabbit kidney cortical brush-border and basolateral membranes, specific binding of 125I-ANG II was inhibited by the AT1 ANG II-receptor antagonist DuP 753, but not by the AT2 antagonist PD 123319. Using a rabbit kidney cortex cDNA library, the authors isolated cDNA encoding an ANG II receptor, with an open-reading frame sharing a high degree of sequence homol. to previously cloned AT1 ANG II receptor had properties of the AT1 class. Northern anal. revealed high levels of mRNA expression for this receptor in rabbit kidney cortex and adrenal gland. Within the kidney, message was detected in primary cultures of rabbit PT cells, as well as in freshly isolated rabbit PT segments. Message was also present in cells of the mouse PT line, MCT, and in rat glomerular mesangial cells. Utilizing polymerase chain reaction (PCR) with primers derived from the 1st and 4th transmembrane domains of the rat AT1A ANG II receptor, a 279-bp DNA fragment was amplified from reverse-transcribed ***RNA*** from rabbit ***PT*** cells. This DNA encoded an amino acid sequence identical to that encoded by the rabbit kidney cDNA clone in the corresponding region and differed by a single base substitution. Southern anal. of rabbit genomic DNA restriction digests with the rabbit ANG II receptor probe revealed ***hybridization*** to a single band in each lane. The results indicate that an AT1 ANG II receptor is present in the PT and that a single gene codes for the AT1 receptor in rabbit.

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1992:208003 CAPLUS
DN 116:208003
TI Characterization of dexamethasone-induced reactivation of latent bovine herpes virus 1
AU Rock, D.; Lokensgard, J.; Lewis, T.; Kutish, G.
CS Dep. Vet. Sci., Univ. Nebraska, Lincoln, NE, 68583, USA
SO Journal of Virology (1992), 66(4), 2484-90 CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Synchronous reactivation of bovine herpes virus type 1 in all latently infected rabbits was achieved following a single i.v. dose of dexamethasone. Reactivated latent virus was first present in ocular secretions between 48 and 72 h post-dexamethasone treatment (PT). Cell-free infectious virus, viral-antigen-contg.

neurons, and pathol. changes were detectable in trigeminal ganglia (TG) by 48 h PT. A shift from the viral transcriptional pattern characteristic of the latent state (latency-related RNA [LR RNA]) to one typical of that seen during acute infection was detected in a small no. of neurons in latently infected TG between 15 and 18 h PT, with viral DNA first detectable by in situ ***hybridization*** at 18-21 h PT. The no. of LR ***RNA*** -contg. neurons in latently infected TG decreased significantly at 24 and 48 h ***PT*** but returned to near-normal levels by 72 h PT. Correlation of this decrease with viral reactivation suggests that altered regulation of LR RNA transcription is a significant event in the process of viral reactivation.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1991:76278 CAPLUS
DN 114:76278
TI Regulation of plastid gene expression during fruit ripening in tomato. Gene and transcription map of the plastid chromosome
AU Marano, Maria Rosa; Carrillo, Nestor
CS Fac. Cienc. Bioquim. Farm., Univ. Nac. Rosario, Rosario, 2000, Argent.
SO Curr. Res. Photosynth., Proc. Int. Conf. Photosynth., 8th (1990), Meeting Date 1989, Volume 3, 865-8. Editor(s): Baltscheffsky, Margareta. Publisher: Kluwer, Dordrecht, Neth. CODEN: 57BCAN
DT Conference
LA English
AB Transition from chloroplasts (cp) to chromoplasts (cr) during fruit ripening involves structural and biochem. changes, including decrease in cr of the amt. of plastid (***pt***) ***RNA*** and peptides for photosynthetic complexes. PtDNA was purified out of cp and cr and compared by restriction anal. with enzymes that detect methylated bases in their recognition sequences. A complete gene map was made by ***hybridizing*** the pt fragments against a tobacco cpDNA library. Cr and cpDNAs show the same gene order and methylation pattern, confirming that the cp-cr transition does not involve chromosomal rearrangements or covalent modification. A complete transcription map was built by ***hybridizing*** total leaf or fruit RNA against the tobacco cpDNA probes. Steady-state levels of pt mRNA show a complex pattern: photosynthesis-related transcripts (tRNAs, rpo) show similar levels to those in cp, and others (mostly ORFs) appear to be cr-specific. However, run-on data show an overall decrease in the rate of pt transcription after cr formation, suggesting that a post-transcriptional regulation would account for the differential expression of individual genes.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1990:545578 CAPLUS
DN 113:145578
TI Somatostatin gene expression in hypothalamus and cortex of aging male rats
AU Sonntag, William E.; Boyd, Rhonda L.; Booze, Rosemarie M.
CS Bowman Gray Sch. Med., Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem, NC, 27103, USA
SO Neurobiology of Aging (1990), 11(4), 409-16 CODEN: NEAGDO; ISSN: 0197-4580
DT Journal
LA English
AB The age-related changes in somatostatin concn. in cortex and hypothalamus are attributable to alterations in the regulation of somatostatin gene expression. Hypothalamic and cortical tissue were dissected from young (3-4 mo), middle-aged (12-14 mo), and old (22 mo) male Fischer 344 rats. Total RNA was extd. and dilns. blotted to nitrocellulose. Somatostatin cDNA in expression vector pSP65 was used to produce a 32P-labeled antisense probe for ***hybridization*** . After washing, blots were autoradiographed and analyzed by densitometry. Dilns. of total ***RNA*** were also probed with 32P-labeled oligo d(***pT***)16 to det. poly A+ ***RNA*** levels. Data were expressed as relative somatostatin gene expression (somatostatin mRNA/poly A+ RNA). In cortex, relative somatostatin gene expression was similar in young, middle-aged, and old animals (0.54, 0.60, and 0.51, resp.). However, somatostatin gene expression in the hypothalamus decreased consistently with age and ratios in old rats were approx. 50% of levels obsd. in young animals. Northern anal. of RNA revealed a single somatostatin transcript of approx. 0.65 kb in all age groups. In situ ***hybridization*** anal. of somatostatin mRNA in the hypothalamus indicated that the age-related decrease in somatostatin gene expression is a consequence of decreased expression within specific hypothalamic nuclei rather than a loss of somatostatin-contg. neurons. Thus, somatostatin gene expression decreases in hypothalamus but not in cortex of aging rats, and the decrease in hypothalamic somatostatin mRNA is due to a decrease in gene expression per cell and there are no apparent changes in the size of the somatostatin transcript with age. Evidently, increases in steady-state levels of somatostatin mRNA are not a causative factor in the redn. in growth hormone with age. Therefore, relative somatostatin/growth hormone releasing factor gene expression or alterations in somatostatin posttranslational processes may be responsible for the decline in growth hormone and these changes may be an early consequence of brain aging.

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1982:576117 CAPLUS
DN 97:176117
TI Assignment of snRNA gene sequences to the large chromosomes of rat kangaroo and Chinese hamster isolated by flow cytometric sorting
AU Blin, N.; Stoehr, M.; Hutter, K. J.; Alonso, A.; Goerttler, K.
CS Inst. Exp. Pathol., Dtsch. Krebsforschungszent., Heidelberg, D-6900, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Chromosoma (1982), 85(5), 723-33 CODEN: CHROAU; ISSN: 0009-5915
DT Journal
LA English
AB Chromosomes from a rat kangaroo (Potorous tridactylus) cell line (PtK2) and from a Chinese hamster (Cricetulus griseus) cell line (CHV79) were isolated by means of fluorescence-activated flow cytometric sorting. DAPI (4'-6-Diamino-2-phenylindole) [47165-04-8] was used as the DNA-specific fluorescent dye. The karyotype of the PtK2 cells, which exhibits 13 chromosomes, was sepd. into 6, and the 22 chromosomes of the CHV79 cells were resolved into 11 fractions. DNA extd. from these chromosomal fractions was used for restriction enzyme digestion and blotting on nitrocellulose filters. The blots were challenged with gene probes corresponding to rRNA (18 S and 28 S) and small nuclear RNA (U1-snRNA) genes. The rRNA genes were exclusively assigned to chromosomes contg. the nucleolus organizing region (in PtK2: X chromosome; in CHV79: chromosomes 4, 5, 6, and 11). Only the largest chromosomes in both cell lines ***hybridized*** with U1-snRNA, indicating that these gene sequences are located on those chromosomes. Further possible genetic and biochem. applications of this exptl. system are discussed.

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1981:437359 CAPLUS
DN 95:37359
TI The plastid chromosomes of several dicotyledons

AU Herrmann, R. G.; Seyer, P.; Schedel, R.; Gordon, K.; Bisanz, C.; Winter, P.; Hildebrandt, J. W.; Wlaschek, M.; Alt, J.; et al.
CS Bot. Inst., Univ. Duesseldorf, Duesseldorf, 4000, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Colloquium der Gesellschaft fuer Biologische Chemie (1980), 31st(Biol. Chem. Organelle Form.), 97-112 CODEN: CGBCA9; ISSN: 0366-5887
DT Journal
LA English
AB A discussion of plastid (***pt***) chromosomes is presented and >60 products (from <10 to >80 kilodaltons) of spinach ***pt*** ***RNA*** translation in the rabbit reticulocyte system were resolved on denaturing polyacrylamide gel. In this system fidelity of translation was obsd. for the large subunit (LSU) of ribulose bisphosphate carboxylase (-oxygenase), the .alpha.- and .beta.-subunits and DCCD-binding proteolipid of thylakoid-assocd. ATP synthetase complex, cytochrome f, and thylakoid-located polypeptide migrating with an apparent mol. wt. of 33.5 kilodaltons. Translation following sepn. of the ***pt*** ***RNA*** by nondenaturing sucrose gradient centrifugation showed the 17 and 15 S ***RNA*** classes to contain the message for LSU and the 33.5 kilodalton peptide, resp. The spinach LSU gene ***hybridized*** with pt DNA of Oenothera and tobacco and although the 3 plants represent 3 phylogenetically distinct orders of dicotyledons, an .apprx.8 kilobase segment carrying the LSU gene has been retained in all 3 pt DNAs as a single continuous region, with similar nucleotide sequence, chromosomal position, and polarity relative to the 0.4k megadalton SalI fragment used to align the maps.

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 16 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1973:93746 CAPLUS
DN 78:93746
TI Time of duplication of ribosomal RNA cistrons in a cell line of Potorous tridactylis (rat kangaroo)
AU Giacomoni, Dario; Finkel, David
CS Med. Cent., Univ. Illinois, Chicago, IL, USA
SO Journal of Molecular Biology (1972), 70(3), 725-8 CODEN: JMOBAK; ISSN: 0022-2836
DT Journal
LA English
AB By the use of DNA- ***RNA*** ***hybridization*** it was possible to show that ribosomal ***RNA*** cistrons of the cell line ***Pt*** -K1 of P. tridactylis duplicate late in the DNA duplication phase of the cell cycle (S-phase).

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